

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 82
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

*82. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has exported 17.86 per cent of merchandise in October 2018;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the manner in which this is likely to benefit our international trade;
- (c) the details of products which have been mostly exported from the country;
- (d) the details of the position of import of oil products; and
- (e) the details of products imported and exported by India from 2014 till date?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI SURESH PRABHU)

a) to e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 82 FOR ANSWER ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018
REGARDING “EXPORTS AND IMPORTS”.

(a) & (b): The value of India’s merchandise exports in October 2018 was US\$ 26.98 billion as compared to US\$ 22.89 billion in October 2017 with a positive growth rate of 17.88 percent. During the current financial (Apr-Oct 2018) merchandise exports have grown by 13.13% over the same period of the last year. Exports along with imports form part of, and hence contribute to International Trade. International Trade of India has increased in the current financial year with exports and imports both rising. As per the latest data available from WTO, India’s share in the world merchandise exports increased from 1.65 percent in 2016 to 1.68 percent in 2017. Further, India’s exports are a major source of GDP growth. They comprised about 19 percent of GDP in 2017-18.

(c): The details of the major products which have been exported from the country in October 2018 with percentage share and percentage growth over October, 2017 are given at **Annexure-I**.

(d): The value of India’s imports of petroleum crude and products in October 2018 was US\$ 14.25 billion as compared to US\$ 9.31 billion in October 2017, with a positive growth of 53.06%. The share of petroleum crude and products in India’s total import has increased to 32.22% in October 2018 from 24.82% in October, 2017.

(e): The details of India’s exports of major products from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (April-October) are given at **Annexure-II** and the details of India’s imports of major products from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (April-October) are given at **Annexure-III**.

Annexure-I

Statement referred to in reply of part (c) of Lok Sabha Starred question no. 82 for answer on 17th December 2018.

India's Export for major commodities		(value in US\$ million)			
S. No.	Major Commodities	October, 2017	October, 2018 *	% Share in Oct, 18	% Change in Oct, 18 over Oct, 17
1	Engineering Goods	5854.78	6374.28	23.63	8.87
2	Petroleum Products	3043.43	4542.72	16.84	49.26
3	Gems And Jewellery	3309.64	3490.59	12.94	5.47
4	Organic And Inorganic Chemicals	1382.17	1852.27	6.87	34.01
5	Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	1342.20	1514.51	5.61	12.84
6	Rmg Of All Textiles	830.02	1130.95	4.19	36.26
7	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	826.05	910.46	3.37	10.22
8	Electronic Goods	456.11	785.79	2.91	72.28
9	Plastic And Linoleum	546.56	720.86	2.67	31.89
10	Marine Products	734.68	689.42	2.56	-6.16
11	Rice	537.43	452.67	1.68	-15.77
12	Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Madeups Etc.	355.23	412.48	1.53	16.12
13	Leather And Leather Manufactures	369.35	412.06	1.53	11.56
14	Meat, Dairy And Poultry Products	466.95	362.41	1.34	-22.39
15	Mica, Coal And Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	245.42	313.78	1.16	27.85
16	Spices	224.04	263.09	0.98	17.43
17	Fruits And Vegetables	172.67	227.71	0.84	31.87
18	Ceramic Products And Glassware	150.48	226.66	0.84	50.62
19	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	133.75	146.35	0.54	9.42
20	Carpet	102.59	137.60	0.51	34.13
21	Cereal Preparations And Miscellaneous Processed Item	105.91	133.41	0.49	25.97
22	Iron Ore	115.22	130.56	0.48	13.31
23	Oil Seeds	85.82	83.75	0.31	-2.42
24	Oil Meals	65.50	80.78	0.30	23.33
25	Tea	71.25	77.88	0.29	9.31
26	Tobacco	79.56	70.78	0.26	-11.04
27	Coffee	61.12	49.80	0.18	-18.52
28	Cashew	81.63	48.03	0.18	-41.16
29	Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	23.15	26.10	0.10	12.75
30	Other Cereals	23.65	23.61	0.09	-0.17
31	Others	1092.31	1289.04	4.78	18.01
India's Total Export		22888.70	26980.41	100.00	17.88

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Provisional)

Annexure-II

Statement referred to in reply of part (e) of Lok Sabha Starred question no. 82 for answer on 17th December 2018.

India's Export for major commodities		(value in US\$ million)					
S. No.	Major Commodities	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr-Oct)	2018-19 (Apr-Oct)*
1	Engineering Goods	73074.84	61949.53	67216.12	78695.69	43117.76	48016.73
2	Petroleum Products	56794.15	30582.64	31545.26	37465.08	19533.84	28481.44
3	Gems And Jewellery	41266.07	39284.27	43412.76	41544.44	24660.70	24259.51
4	Organic And Inorganic Chemicals	14425.41	13696.98	14476.86	18508.50	9673.55	12714.80
5	Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	15431.50	16909.49	16785.00	17282.81	9643.89	10802.43
6	Rmg Of All Textiles	16833.32	16964.36	17368.15	16706.94	10004.57	8846.16
7	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	10774.60	10119.36	9862.20	10260.36	5711.85	6678.72
8	Plastic And Linoleum	5745.98	5764.18	5796.46	6851.13	3687.20	4963.28
9	Electronic Goods	6260.75	5959.52	5962.93	6393.12	3512.38	4666.05
10	Rice	7853.12	5846.62	5733.79	7806.15	4411.92	4232.23
11	Marine Products	5510.49	4767.51	5903.06	7389.22	4480.26	4155.63
12	Leather And Leather Manufactures	6030.48	5407.84	5165.60	5289.13	3088.40	3051.08
13	Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Madeups Etc.	5275.03	4621.66	4557.08	4826.33	2756.21	2922.30
14	Meat, Dairy And Poultry Products	5385.00	4575.47	4368.79	4610.06	2596.81	2584.17
15	Mica, Coal And Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	3903.50	3656.04	3578.16	3776.88	2040.69	2384.45
16	Spices	2430.35	2541.46	2851.95	3115.37	1751.50	1830.53
17	Ceramic Products And Glassware	1644.38	1712.05	1856.63	2131.78	1212.86	1440.92
18	Fruits And Vegetables	2153.51	2268.81	2454.72	2513.33	1268.13	1326.70
19	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	1378.04	1648.00	1926.75	1823.34	1053.25	1054.93
20	Cereal Preparations And Miscellaneous Processed Item	1257.70	1319.75	1270.85	1416.64	789.01	887.63
21	Carpet	1360.77	1440.07	1490.19	1429.82	839.11	851.43
22	Oil Meals	1324.17	553.01	805.45	1093.16	534.80	651.79
23	Iron Ore	515.27	191.46	1533.53	1471.06	783.23	643.82
24	Oil Seeds	1735.38	1246.89	1355.23	1174.34	573.23	637.96
25	Tobacco	958.62	982.01	958.69	934.25	524.67	564.28
26	Coffee	814.02	783.87	842.84	968.57	572.25	479.66
27	Tea	681.79	720.03	731.26	837.36	462.60	463.95
28	Cashew	909.26	768.55	786.93	922.41	568.98	359.80
29	Other Cereals	869.11	261.18	212.30	248.59	119.19	215.56
30	Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	296.96	295.36	309.95	335.08	199.40	193.66
31	Others	17458.41	15453.12	14732.96	15705.21	8469.99	10158.00
India's total Export		310352.01	262291.09	275852.43	303526.16	168642.24	190519.56

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Provisional)

Statement referred to in reply of part (e) of Lok Sabha Starred question no. 82 for answer on 17th December 2018.

India's Import for major commodities				(value in US\$ million)			
S. No.	Major Commodities	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr-Oct)	2018-19 (Apr-Oct)*
1	Petroleum, Crude And Products	138325.51	82944.47	86963.84	108658.69	55780.72	84233.63
2	Electronic Goods	37539.99	40939.82	42878.89	52890.68	30482.15	35623.01
3	Machinery, Electrical And Non-Electrical	27296.15	28518.21	27497.28	32908.94	18086.40	22278.77
4	Gold	34407.18	31770.74	27518.03	33657.21	19930.54	19440.78
5	Pearls, Precious And Semi-Precious Stones	22598.25	20069.95	23808.59	34278.91	19708.71	16246.46
6	Coal, Coke And Briquettes, Etc.	17802.56	13667.59	15759.93	22901.23	12274.26	15323.22
7	Organic And Inorganic Chemicals	18593.02	16586.38	16598.44	20631.46	11485.01	14434.56
8	Transport Equipment	18345.36	18227.84	22687.67	22732.55	12318.44	10724.59
9	Iron And Steel	16301.34	14977.55	11683.05	14617.59	8328.65	10272.00
10	Artificial Resins, Plastic Materials, Etc.	12070.29	11794.55	11963.97	14487.66	8389.59	9400.27
11	Non-Ferrous Metals	10746.13	9726.13	9868.83	12811.67	7154.98	8897.29
12	Vegetable Oil	10621.48	10492.08	10892.75	11637.48	7234.08	6080.12
13	Metaliferrous Ores And Other Minerals	9299.43	7298.63	6194.20	9096.90	4855.61	4770.27
14	Chemical Material And Products	5305.97	5151.83	5375.11	6663.38	3664.72	4523.52
15	Fertilisers, Crude And Manufactured	7398.71	8071.52	5023.97	5376.34	3512.95	4258.29
16	Medcnl. And Pharmaceutical Products	5432.76	5439.97	4994.96	5480.69	3010.13	3789.86
17	Wood And Wood Products	5471.00	5048.12	4891.78	6027.35	3523.43	3597.16
18	Professional Instrument, Optical Goods, Etc.	3714.54	3621.73	3857.24	4754.56	2722.23	2985.60
19	Machine Tools	3137.17	2757.46	3034.56	3519.58	1861.38	2664.16
20	Silver	4523.51	3742.74	1839.17	3213.80	2081.63	2312.48
21	Dyeing/Tanning/Colouring Mtrls.	2447.75	2247.53	2282.69	2887.51	1645.27	1964.86
22	Fruits And Vegetables	1665.67	1853.34	1783.43	2092.60	1158.56	1248.77
23	Project Goods	3631.43	2761.07	2074.44	2077.61	1251.53	1188.77
24	Textile Yarn Fabric, Makeup Articles	1691.54	1715.14	1502.50	1837.29	1056.00	1137.39
25	Pulp And Waste Paper	944.02	955.72	975.14	1154.55	701.77	775.55
26	Leather And Leather Products	1005.06	968.07	935.33	1009.17	583.09	618.95
27	Newsprint	839.25	805.41	849.88	776.67	504.53	589.25
28	Pulses	2786.11	3902.22	4244.13	2908.33	2085.64	558.12
29	Cotton Raw And Waste	508.80	394.10	946.88	979.32	805.69	455.35
30	Sulphur And Unroasted Iron Pyrts	286.41	217.10	131.19	165.88	71.50	99.85
31	Others	23297.03	24340.75	25299.15	23345.40	13649.01	13263.05
India's total Import		448033.41	381007.76	384357.03	465580.99	259918.18	303755.93

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Provisional)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 85
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

RCEP AGREEMENT

*85. SHRI J.J.T. NATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has finalised the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether RCEP will hurt the local industry, agriculture sector and allow workers' exploitation and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether RCEP is negotiated in secrecy and is likely to favour big companies and threaten India's agriculture, industry and e-Commerce sectors;
- (d) if so, the details thereof in each case; and
- (e) whether RCEP participating member countries have not fully disclosed their positions and relevant documents are shared with affected constituencies and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI SURESH PRABHU)

a) to e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 85 FOR ANSWER ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018
REGARDING “RCEP AGREEMENT”.

(a) and (b) : No Madam, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), a proposed comprehensive Free Trade Agreement between ten ASEAN member states and their six FTA partners namely India, Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and Republic of Korea, has not been finalised yet. Trade negotiations take into account stakeholder feedback, including from those in agricultural and industrial sectors as well as trade experts, in an effort to balance trade ambitions and sensitivities.

(c) to (e) The negotiations amongst participating countries are held in confidence, as disclosures during negotiations are likely to compromise the negotiating position of countries and prevent constructive and meaningful negotiations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 89(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CHINESE MARKET

*89(H). SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:
SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the commodities selected by the Government to make inroads into the Chinese market;
- (b) whether any agreement has been signed/finalised for export of fish and fish oil for sale in China;
- (c) if so, the terms and conditions thereof; and
- (d) the details of other products for which the Government is making special efforts to take them to the Chinese market along with the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI SURESH PRABHU)

a) to d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 89(H) FOR ANSWER ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018
REGARDING “INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CHINESE MARKET”.

(a) to (d): Government of India has been consistently making efforts to obtain market access for various Indian agricultural products, animal feeds, oil seeds, milk and milk products, pharmaceutical products, IT and IT enabled services etc. in light of the potential of these products/services in the Chinese market. In the last few years, various protocols have been signed to facilitate export of Indian rice, rapeseed meal and fishmeal – fish oil.

A Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation related to import and export trade of fishery products was signed between India and China on 20 May 2013. Pursuant to the MoU, Protocol for Hygiene and Inspection requirements for the export of Fish Meal/ Fish oil from India to China has been signed on 28 November 2018. The MoU defines procedures to be followed for processing, storage, transportation, use of additives in the exported fish meal and fish oil.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 90
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

WTO REFORMS

*90. SHRI G. HARI:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री)** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has been in talks with at least 150 countries to work out the way forward for reforming the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is true that the multilateral trading system was under stress and a number of fresh trade restrictive measures, which would affect global trade and economic growth, had surged and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the expansion of global trade hinges on rules and processes determined by WTO and unless global trade expands, national economies will not benefit and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether it is also true that all substantive issues that have been agreed to at the Doha and other trade rounds as well as new issues that have cropped up are addressed with a sense of urgency and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI SURESH PRABHU)

a) to d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.90 FOR ANSWER ON 17th DECEMBER,2018
REGARDING “WTO REFORMS”.

(a) to (d): The multilateral trading system is facing serious challenges due to a spate of unilateral measures and counter measures, deadlock in important areas of negotiations and the ongoing impasse in the appointment of members of the Appellate Body of the World Trade Organization's dispute settlement mechanism. Given the importance of WTO as a rule-making body for achieving better integration of developing countries in international trade commensurate with their developmental needs, India has been a strong supporter of the multilateral trading system. India is willing to consider WTO reform proposals that are balanced, inclusive and preserve the core principles of the WTO, including issues relating to development. As a priority, India is constructively working with Members to finding a way to preserve the WTO dispute settlement system.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 95
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

FRAUDULENT PRACTICES BY EXPORTERS

*95. DR. UDIT RAJ:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that many foreign importers are duped or cheated by Indian exporters and the value of such exports runs into millions of dollars whereas India has a vision of increasing exports by \$100 Billion in the next few years;
- (b) if so, the steps taken/facilities provided by the Government to resolve the issues/complaints of foreign buyers; and
- (c) the manner in which the export targets are likely to be achieved in the presence of such fraudulent exporters?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI SURESH PRABHU)

a) to c): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 95 FOR ANSWER ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018
REGARDING “FRAUDULENT PRACTICES BY EXPORTERS”.

(a) & (b): Complaints of cheating and fraudulent practices are received from foreign importers against Indian exporters as well as from Indian importers against foreign exporters. There is a mechanism put in place under the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) to enable foreign buyers to file a complaint against erring Indian exporters regarding trade disputes or instances of cheating. Such matters are dealt with by the Regional Offices of the Directorate General of the Foreign Trade wherein a “Committee on Quality Complaints and Trade Disputes” inquires into such complaints and takes appropriate action for resolving the disputes. Wherever warranted, penal action under the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 is taken against defaulters.

(c): In order to promote India’s exports, the Government has taken several measures through the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 1st April 2015, its Mid-term Review released on December 5, 2017 and other policy measures taken from time to time. The key measures include:

- i. FTP 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in line with the ‘Make in India’, ‘Digital India’, ‘Skills India’, ‘Startup India’ and ‘Ease of doing business’ initiatives.
- ii. Facilitating Transparency through Ease of Doing Business and IT initiatives:
 - (a) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) and Special Economic Zone (SEZ) online are integrated with Customs ICEGATE.
 - (b) Mandatory documents required for exports and imports have been reduced to 3 each.
 - (c) Import Export Code (IEC) is integrated with PAN and MoU has been signed with GSTN for complete integration.
 - (d) Electronic bank realisation certificate (e-BRC) shared with 14 States Governments for quick tax refunds.
 - (e) MoU signed with GST Network for integration of E-BRC with GSTN.

- iii. The policy provides the framework for promotion of exports through facilitation and duty remission/exemption on inputs for export production.
- iv. The policy introduced two new schemes, namely 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)' for improving export of specified goods by merging five earlier schemes for better coherence and 'Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)' for increasing exports of notified services. Duty credit scrips issued under MEIS and SEIS and the goods imported against these scrips are fully transferable.
- v. The policy includes measures to encourage procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the EPCG scheme by reducing specific export obligation from 90 percent to 75 percent of the normal export obligation.
- vi. The policy provides issue of Advance Authorisation to allow duty free import of inputs, which are physically incorporated in the export product, within a specified timeline.
- vii. Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has been introduced from 1.4.2015 to help exporters in accessing credit at reduced rates.
- viii. 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme' has been galvanised and repositioned to achieve the objectives of 'Skill India' and trade promotion/awareness.
- ix. Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business measures have been taken with special focus on moving towards paperless working. The Government has launched a Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project with effect from 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway i.e. ICEGATE portal. India also ratified the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA) in April 2016 for enhancing trade facilitation.
- x. A new scheme called "Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)" has been launched from 1st April 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.
- xi. A new Logistic Division was created in Department of Commerce to focus on improving logistic efficiency and enhancing growth.
- xii. The Mid-term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 5th December 2017 provides more incentives for export promotion.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 957
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

957. DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI:

SHRI DHARAMBIR:

SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री)** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) approved and established in the country, State and UT-wise along with those which are currently operational and non-operational;
- (b) whether it is true that a large number of SEZs which have been approved are not operational and if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to make these SEZs operational;
- (c) whether the Government has given more time to the developers of SEZs to complete their projects and if so, the details thereof along with the details of penalty imposed on such developers for not completing the project in the prescribed time period;
- (d) whether the Government has received any report to boost up the SEZs into more investment oriented as an employment economic enclaves thereto and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether SEZs have facilitated exports in the manufacturing sector and if so, the details thereof along with the impact of SEZs on employment generation?

ANSWER

वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a): In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approvals have been accorded to 420 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country. Presently, out of 355 notified SEZs a total of 230 SEZs are operational and 143 SEZs are non-operational. States/Union Territories-wise distribution of SEZs approved, established, operational and non-operational in the Country is at **Annexure**.

(b): Setting up of SEZs is a long term process and delay in commencement of commercial operations of the SEZs may be due to various reasons which include time taken in getting approvals from statutory/State Government bodies, adverse business climate due to changed global economic situation, changes in fiscal incentives, etc. The corrective steps taken by the Government to make these SEZs functional are as under:

- i. The Government periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZs.
- ii. Minimum Land Area requirement for setting up of new SEZs has been reduced to 50% for Multi-product and Sector-specific SEZs.
- iii. Sectoral broad-banding has been introduced to encompass similar / related areas under the same Sector.
- iv. Dual use of facilities like Social & Commercial infrastructure by SEZs and non-SEZs entities has been allowed in order to make SEZ operations more viable.
- v. State Governments have been advised to make their own Single Window Clearance mechanism more effective.
- vi. Review meetings with the Development Commissioners of SEZs are held regularly.

(c): In terms of Rule 6(2)(a) of the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006, the letter of approval granted to a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) developer is valid for a period of three years within which time, effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved project. The Board of Approval may, on an application by the developer, grant more time by extending the validity period of the letter of approval. During the last six years and current financial year (upto 11th December, 2018), extension of time have been granted to 146 developers of SEZs across the country, to complete their projects.

(d): Madam, the Government had constituted a Group of eminent persons under the Chairmanship of Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman M/s. Bharat Forge to study the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy of India on 04.06.2018. The Group submitted its report to the Government on 19.11.2018.

(e): The provision of SEZs Act, 2005 are applicable on manufacturing and services sectors. The details exports in manufacturing sector from SEZs during last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Exports of the SEZs in manufacturing sector (Rs. Crore)
2015-2016	2,14,501
2016-2017	2,37,502
2017-2018	2,67,801
2018-2019 (Upto 30.09.2018)	1,60,699

The details of employment generation in SEZs during last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Employment in SEZs* (persons)
2015-2016	15,91,381
2016-2017	17,31,641
2017-2018	19,77,216
2018-2019 (Upto 30.09.2018)	19,96,610

* calculated on cumulative basis.

Annexure to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 957 for 17th December, 2018.

States/Union Territories-wise distribution of SEZs approved, established, operational and non-operational in the Country						
States/UTs	Central Government SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	State Government/ Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	Formal Approvals granted under the SEZs Act, 2005	Notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005	Total Operational SEZs (Including prior to SEZs Act + under the SEZs Act)	Non-Operational SEZs
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	32	27	19	9
Chandigarh	0	0	2	2	2	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	1	1	0
Delhi	0	0	2	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	7	3	0	3
Gujarat	1	2	28	24	20	7
Haryana	0	0	24	21	6	15
Jharkhand	0	0	1	1	0	1
Karnataka	0	0	62	51	31	20
Kerala	1	0	29	25	19	7
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	10	5	5	1
Maharashtra	1	0	56	50	30	21
Manipur	0	0	1	1	0	1
Nagaland	0	0	2	2	0	2
Odisha	0	0	7	5	5	0
Puducherry	0	0	1	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	5	3	3	0
Rajasthan	0	1	5	4	2	3
Tamil Nadu	1	4	50	47	39	13
Telangana	0	0	63	57	29	28
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	24	21	12	11
West Bengal	1	2	7	5	7	1
GRAND TOTAL	7	11	420	355	230	143

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 970(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

SINGLE WINDOW SYSTEM FOR SEZs

970(H). SHRI RAHUL KASWAN:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री)** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various States have neither enforced the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act nor formulated any SEZ policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has not emphasized the introduction of a single window system by the States for SEZs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the State of Rajasthan; and
- (e) the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (e): Yes Madam. Various States have not enacted the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act and have not framed SEZ Policy. The States that have enacted their SEZ Acts are (i) Madhya Pradesh, 2003, (ii) West Bengal, 2003, (iii) Gujarat, 2004, (iv) Tamil Nadu, 2005, (v) Haryana, 2006, (vi) Punjab, 2009 and (vii) Rajasthan, 2015. Further, the following States have framed their SEZ Policies (i) Maharashtra, 2001, (ii) Jharkhand, 2003, (iii) Uttar Pradesh, 2007, (iv) Kerala, 2008 and (v) Karnataka, 2009.

As per Rule 5 sub-rule 5(h) of the SEZs Rules, 2006, the State Government shall endeavour providing single point clearance system under State Acts and Rules to the proposed SEZs Developers and Units. The Central Government has been advising concerned State Governments from time to time for implementation of effective Single Window Mechanism to ensure timely issuance of State Government clearances for SEZs Developers and Units. During the Export Strategy Meeting with the representatives of the State Governments on 22.12.2017 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, it was emphasised that the State Governments may ensure timely issuance of necessary clearances to SEZs Developer and Units.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 978
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

ASSISTANCE TO COFFEE GROWERS

978. SHRI PRATHAP SIMHA:
KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the coffee growers have sought interest waiver on loans for heavy loss they incurred after floods damaged their plantations in Karnataka and Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the coffee board has assessed/estimated the loss and damage to Coffee States, coffee crop and infrastructure due to floods and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has constituted a joint task force to address the concerns of flood-hit coffee growers and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that 3.43 lakh coffee growers in Karnataka are facing pending loans cumulatively amounting up to Rs. 6,000 crore, and if so, the corrective steps being taken by the Government to address the issues of coffee growers in the country?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d) Representations have been received from various stakeholders including Coffee Growers' Associations namely Karnataka Growers Federation (KGF) and Codagu Planters Association (CPA) inter alia, seeking interest waiver on loans taken by the Coffee growers in view of the loss incurred and damage caused to their plantations due to heavy floods in Karnataka and Kerala.

With a view to address the issues raised by the coffee growers/stakeholders, the Central Government has taken up the matter with Government of Karnataka and suggested constituting a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of Karnataka to assess the extent of damage due to natural calamity and suggest suitable measures to redress these issues.

The Coffee Board, along with Revenue, Agriculture and Horticulture Departments of Government of Karnataka, conducted detailed scientific assessment of damage due to heavy rains in the district of Kodagu, Hassan and Chikkamagaluru and submitted the assessment report to the concerned Deputy Commissioners, Government of Karnataka. In respect of Kerala, a detailed scientific assessment was conducted by Coffee Board and a detailed report was submitted to the Government of Kerala.

The details are as under:-

State	Area affected by crop loss of > 33% (ha.)	Amount of eligible claims for crop loss of > 33% (Rs. Crore)	Coffee area damaged due to landslides & floods (Ha.)	Total coffee crop loss occurred due to heavy rains (MT)*
Karnataka	99984	128.04	550	60,103
Kerala	10308	18.55	73.6	9256
Total	110292	146.59	623.60	69359

(e) As per the information provided by State Level Bankers Committee, Karnataka as on 13.06.2018, there are outstanding loans amounting to Rs.5944.51 crores by 210346 coffee farmers. On pursuance of the Coffee Board, Government of Karnataka has extended relief of loan waiver to coffee growers farmers at par with other agriculture loans.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
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(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 979(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

LAND FOR SEZs

979(H). SHRI LAXMI NARAYAN YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री)** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has acquired land for development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs);
- (b) if so, the details of rate at which the said land has been acquired, SEZ-wise;
- (c) the details of additional facilities apart from compensation provided to farmers by the Government after acquisition of land for SEZs; and
- (d) the mechanism put in place to ensure the said facilities accrued to farmers?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a): Land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. No land has been acquired by the Central Government under Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Act, 2005 and SEZs Rules, 2006.

(b) to (d): Does not arise, in view of response to (a) above.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 998
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

INDUSTRIES BENEFITED FROM SEZs

998. SHRI K.R.P. PRABAKARAN:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has ascertained the number of rural and agro-industries being benefited from Special Economic Zones (SEZs) including the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether such industries in the SEZs have been able to generate adequate amount of revenue for the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof indicating the percentage of total revenue generated by the SEZs from such industries;
- (e) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (f) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (f): The main objectives of the SEZ Scheme were promotion of exports of goods and services, promotion of investment and creation of employment. Out of total 7 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for Agro and Food Processing sectors in India, 6 have been notified and 3 SEZs are operational. A statement showing details including the State of Tamil Nadu is at **Annexure**. The physical exports from these SEZs during the last five years and current year 2017-18 (i.e. up to 30th September, 2018) is as under:

Years	Exports (Value in Rs. Crores)	% of total physical exports from SEZs
2012-13	806	0.17%
2013-14	881	0.18%
2014-15	1132	0.24%
2015-16	2365	0.51%
2016-17	4061	0.78%
2017-18	4117	0.71%
2017-18 (up to 30.09.2018)	2650	0.79%

Annexure to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 998 for 17th December, 2018

List of Agro and Food Processing SEZs in India				
Sl. No.	Name of the developer	Type of SEZ	Location	SEZ status
1	Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA)	Agro Based Food Processing	Malappuram District, Kerala	Notified/ Operational
2	Parry Infrastructure Company Private Limited	Food Processing	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh	Notified/ Operational
3	Pearl City (CCCL Infrastructure Limited)	Food Processing	Tuticorin District, Tamil Nadu	Notified/ Operational
4	Nagaland Industrial Development Corporation Limited	Agro and Food Processing	Demapur, Nagaland	Notified
5	Ansal Colours Engineering SEZ Limited	Agro and Food Processing Products	Sonepat, Haryana	Notified
6	CCL Products (India) Limited	Agro based Food Processing	Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh	Notified
7	Akshaypatra Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Food Processing	Mehsana, Gujarat	Formal Approval

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1003
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

EXCESS PAYMENT BY TRADERS FOR IMPORTED GOODS

1003. DR. A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the traders have to pay excess amount on account of continuous devaluation of Indian Rupee in comparison to dollar for imported goods resulting in adverse effect on industry and trade;
- (b) If so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the excess amount which has to be paid for imported goods on account of devaluation of Indian Rupee during the last three years; and
- (d) whether the Indian consumers have had to pay excess amount for goods resulting in inflation and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (b): The Rupee vis-a-vis US dollar has been under pressure during this financial year. When rupee depreciates, India's importer has to pay more in INR. The month wise exchange rate of INR with US \$s during this fiscal is given below:

Months of 2018-19	Exchange Rate of Indian Rupee (INR) vs US\$
April,18	66.78
May,18	67.45
June,18	68.58
July,18	68.61
Augst,18	70.93
Sept,18	72.55
Oct,18	73.99
Nov,18	69.66

Source: RBI & FBIL

During 2017, rupee generally exhibited strengthening trend with an appreciation of 6.4% against US \$. However, during 2018 it has shown a depreciating trend due to rising crude prices and rising interest rates in the US and geo-political issues resulting in foreign portfolio outflows. Since November 2018, there has been a appreciating trend of rupee due to easing of crude oil prices higher economic growth and foreign portfolio inflows during November, 2018.

(c) & (d): Trend of exchange rate of Indian rupee vis-à-vis US dollar during last three years is given below:

Years	Exchange Rate of Indian Rupees vs US\$ (End-year)
2015-16	66.33
2016-17	64.84
2017-18	65.04

Source: Handbook of Statistics on the Indian Economy, RBI

From the above table, it is clear that Rupee vis-avis US\$ remained almost stable through out the last three years. Hence, India's importers having to pay more during the same period in INR does not arise. It is clear from the table below.

India's Total import is in the table below:

Year	Total Import in US billion\$	Total Import in INR Crores
2015-16	381	24,90,305
2016-17	384	25,77,675
2017-18	466	30,01,033

As can be seen from the above table, imports in US \$ terms and INR terms have grown by 22% and 20.5% , respectively, in 2015-16 to 2017-18.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1019(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

PERFORMANCE OF EXPORT ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

1019(H). SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of efforts made to boost exports from India in the last three years;
- (b) whether the performance of export-oriented industries and the demand in these industries have rapidly grown after the devaluation of rupee; and
- (c) if so, the value of export expected to reach by the end of this year?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) A number of steps has been taken by Department of Commerce to promote exports:

- Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 and Mid-term review notified in December 2017, focused on encouraging exports by MSMEs and Labour Intensive Industries. FTP was aligned with the GST regime.
- Interest Equalization scheme on Pre and Post Shipment Rupee Export Credit which helped in accessing credit at reduced rates was introduced. Enhancement of Interest Equalization Rate from 3% to 5% for MSME sector has been introduced under Interest Equalization Scheme for pre and post-shipment credit.
- A logistic division was created in DOC to focus on improving logistics efficiency and enhancing growth.
- A new scheme namely TIES was launched which provided matching assistance for setting up and up-gradation of infrastructure projects with overwhelming export linkages: Border Haats, Land customs stations, quality testing, certification labs and cold chains etc.
- Facilitating Transparency through Ease of Doing Business and IT initiatives
- DGFT and SEZ online integrated with customs ICEGATE.
- State Governments provided access to DGCI&S export data in real time.

(b) Imports and exports are affected by a number of factors such as growth in world trade, growth in demand for exports, domestic need for imports, governments policies, foreign currency reserves, inflation and level of growth of trading partners etc. of which exchange rate is just one of the factors affecting Exports.

(c) As per Department of Commerce's latest Press Release for November 2018, India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services combined) in April-October 2018-19 are estimated to be USD 308.32 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 17.17 per cent over the same period last year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1027
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

NATURAL RUBBER

1027. ADV. JOICE GEORGE:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has noticed the recent price crash of natural rubber and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard;
- (b) whether the Government has noticed that rubber farmers are in deep trouble and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has any statistics regarding the prices of natural rubber in international and domestic markets and if so, the details thereof during the last five years, year-wise and country-wise along with the steps taken by the Government to enhance the price of natural rubber and also the steps taken to enhance its use in the country;
- (d) whether the Government is planning to introduce minimum fare price or minimum import price for natural rubber and if so, the details thereof along with the details of the recommendations, if any, received from the Rubber Board in this regard; and
- (e) whether any International Conference held in Kerala has urged the Government to promote the production and use of natural rubber and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a)& (b) Natural Rubber (NR) prices have been at relatively low levels during the recent past in domestic and international markets. The Natural Rubber (NR) prices are determined by market fundamentals and a range of factors which inter-alia include trends in economic growth in major consuming countries, oil/synthetic rubber prices, weather conditions and developments in future markets. Domestic NR market generally follows the trends in world market with occasional divergences due to region specific and seasonal factors. The domestic NR prices are also highly sensitive to import of NR. Hence, to regulate the import of NR, the Government has increased the duty on import of dry rubber from “20% or Rs. 30 per kg whichever is lower” to “25% or Rs. 30 per kg whichever is lower” w.e.f

30.4.2015 in order to create demand for locally produced rubber. The Government has also reduced the period of utilization of imported dry rubber under advance licensing scheme from 18 months to 6 months. Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has imposed port restriction on the import of Natural Rubber by restricting the port of entry to Chennai and NhavaSheva (Jawaharlal Nehru Port) since 20th January, 2016.

(c) The prices of the major traded forms of NR viz. sheet rubber, block rubber and centrifuged latex for the last five years in the domestic and international markets are given in the Annexure. The use of NR in the country has been steadily increasing and consumption in 2017-18 was 1.11 million tonnes. As the projected NR consumption in 2030-31 is 2.04 million tonne as against the domestic production of 1.41 million tonne, there is no anticipated situation of lack of demand. Steps to enhance use of rubber include research on rubber product manufacturing and related aspects; provision of technical consultancy, training and testing services through Rubber Board; setting up Rubber Parks etc.

(d) No, Madam. Presently there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce minimum fair price or minimum import price for natural rubber.

(e) The discussions in the India Rubber Meet (IRM) 2018 held at Kochi, Kerala on 30 and 31 October 2018 covered broadly production and use of NR along with other aspects related to rubber industry.

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1027 for
17.12.2018**

Prices of NR in the domestic and international markets (Rs/Kg)						
Year	Sheet rubber		Block rubber		Latex (60% drc)	
	Domestic* (RSS 4 Kottayam)	Internati- onal** (RSS 3 Bangkok, Thailand)	Domestic* (ISNR 20 Kottayam)	Internat- ional*** (SMR 20 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)	Domestic* (Kottayam)	Internat- ional*** (Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
2013-14	166.02	155.25	156.43	137.14	123.31	101.06
2014-15	132.57	112.71	114.40	96.04	94.46	77.07
2015-16	113.06	96.36	100.42	84.81	88.28	67.08
2016-17	135.49	131.78	119.22	109.13	89.10	88.77
2017-18	129.80	116.78	115.17	96.55	87.90	82.28
2018-19 (Upto November)	121.56	97.72	110.20	89.02	83.53	66.55

Source:

* Rubber Board

** Rubber Authority of Thailand (RAOT)

*** Malaysian Rubber Board (MRB)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1031
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

BILATERAL TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

1031. SHRI PONGULETI SRINIVASA REDDY:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the trade between India and Pakistan during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether it is a fact that according to various estimates, the annual bilateral trade between the two countries has the potential to surpass \$20 billion, if both the countries cooperate and remove barriers and restrictions because currently, most of the trade happens indirectly through Dubai, Singapore, Port of Bandar Abbas (Iran); and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to improve the trade to Pakistan?

ANSWER

वणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) The value of India's exports to Pakistan and imports from Pakistan, during the last three years and the current year, as available upto October 2018, is given below:-

Period	Value in US\$ Million	
	Exports	Imports
2015-16	2,171.14	441.03
2016-17	1,821.87	454.49
2017-18	1,924.28	488.56
2018-19 (April-October) (Provisional)	1,179.91	338.66

Source: DGCI&S database

(b) and (c) : A study titled '*Normalizing India-Pakistan Trade*' by Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) released in September 2013 estimated the trade potential between India and Pakistan in the range of US\$ 10.9 Billion and US\$ 19.8 Billion. Another study titled '*A Glass Half Full: The Promise of Regional Trade in South Asia*' released by the World Bank in October 2018 estimates the trade potential between India and Pakistan at US\$ 36.9 billion. The two studies have suggested that the identified trade potential remains unrealised on account of various factors, including, inter-alia, impediments in transport and transit facilities, non-tariff issues, restrictions on exports from India, etc.

The Government has made several efforts to improve trade with Pakistan.

In the 7th round of Commerce Secretary level talks with Pakistan, held in September 2012 in Islamabad, a roadmap was agreed for facilitating trade, identifying several actions to be taken by both the countries in a time bound manner. The agreed roadmap could not be implemented since Pakistan did not notify the removal of trade restrictions through Wagah-Attari land route (the first step identified in the roadmap).

The Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan met in January 2014 on the sidelines of the 5th SAARC Business Leaders Conclave held at New Delhi. Both Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to expeditiously establish normal trading relations and in this context to provide Non-Discriminatory Market Access (NDMA), on a reciprocal basis. Both sides decided to intensify and accelerate the process of trade normalisation, liberalisation and facilitation and to implement the agreed measures.

In the meeting between Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27th May 2014, India stated that the two countries could move immediately towards full trade normalisation on the basis of September 2012 roadmap worked out between the Commerce Secretaries of both countries.

No bilateral trade meeting between India and Pakistan has taken place since then.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1054(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

EXPORT OF GOAT LEATHER

1054(H). SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the finished goat leather exported so far since the year 2013- 14, country-wise and quantity-wise;
- (b) the export value of the said export and the revenue earned therefor; and
- (c) the details of increase in demand of finished goat leather in foreign countries since the year 2013 and till date?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) The details of finished goat leather export since 2013-14 are at Annexure.

(b) The details are given below:

Export of finished goat leather from India – Value in Million USD

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
347.48	329.40	273.81	238.55	220.92

[Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)]

(c) The global import of finished goat leather during 2013 to 2017 is given below:

Global import of finished leather of goat – Million USD

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1014.55	868.84	722.12	645.16	593.10

[Source: International Trade Centre (ITC), Geneva]

As per the above data, the global import of finished leather of goat has decreased from USD 1014.55 million in 2013 to USD 593.10 million in 2017.

Export of finished goat leather from India (HS Code 41131000)						
S. No.	Country	Quantity in thousand Kilograms				
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	ALBANIA	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.90	4.00
2	AMERI SAMOA	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	ARGENTINA	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00
4	AUSTRALIA	8.67	27.32	36.70	39.51	39.28
5	AUSTRIA	52.27	44.46	39.36	28.31	28.81
6	BANGLADESH PR	61.73	81.04	99.12	56.78	119.69
7	BELARUS	15.53	7.91	1.64	3.36	3.73
8	BELGIUM	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	1.15
9	BRAZIL	0.33	0.24	0.53	0.06	0.74
10	BULGARIA	0.49	0.88	0.33	0.20	1.00
11	CAMBODIA	59.79	105.43	123.21	101.50	58.65
12	CAMEROON	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	CANADA	0.80	1.00	0.61	0.38	0.44
14	CHAD	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00
15	CHINA P RP	459.05	461.72	512.38	394.70	291.97
16	COMOROS	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
17	CROATIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
18	CZECH REPUBLIC	2.10	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.00
19	DENMARK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	DOMINIC REP	1.93	3.42	5.50	0.76	0.30
21	DOMINICA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
22	ECUADOR	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00
23	ESTONIA	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
24	ETHIOPIA	15.69	9.81	8.12	16.30	32.02
25	FINLAND	0.87	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	FRANCE	342.05	242.44	264.85	236.51	260.68
27	GERMANY	332.38	329.86	410.21	342.73	278.81
28	GREECE	17.30	13.64	8.16	7.16	10.52
29	HAITI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
30	HONDURAS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
31	HONG KONG	4057.88	3205.09	2384.57	2158.09	1765.39
32	HUNGARY	17.28	17.19	16.40	23.41	22.72
33	ICELAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
34	INDONESIA	158.57	126.95	169.58	152.47	158.08
35	ISRAEL	20.29	11.24	14.71	10.04	13.95
36	ITALY	2113.63	2120.35	1928.54	1690.92	2046.85
37	JAMAICA	0.51	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.55
38	JAPAN	54.58	28.91	33.39	28.77	44.57
39	KOREA DP RP	78.15	41.06	13.55	3.81	7.32
40	KOREA RP	571.45	523.83	520.12	479.91	440.37
41	KUWAIT	2.12	1.02	0.56	0.93	0.50
42	LAO PD RP	0.00	1.52	0.49	0.00	0.38
43	LATVIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.58
44	LEBANON	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	LITHUANIA	1.99	1.90	0.00	0.50	0.56
46	MALAYSIA	3.13	0.12	1.35	0.28	10.58
47	MALDIVES	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00

48	MALTA	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	MAURITIUS	2.19	0.73	1.53	0.70	0.34
50	MEXICO	14.05	18.64	16.63	12.06	13.45
51	MOLDOVA	0.00	0.00	9.92	3.00	0.00
52	MOROCCO	12.98	4.52	7.88	4.23	4.94
53	MYANMAR	9.22	15.09	33.54	30.98	57.31
54	NAMIBIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
55	NEPAL	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.15	0.22
56	NETHERLAND	3.37	5.41	4.39	12.76	28.43
57	NEW ZEALAND	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
58	NICARAGUA	0.00	2.20	2.69	2.28	2.33
59	NIGERIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	OMAN	0.02	2.20	0.03	0.00	0.02
61	PAKISTAN IR	42.36	15.20	34.06	53.43	42.79
62	PHILIPPINES	6.48	3.92	2.48	7.77	0.53
63	POLAND	36.08	35.94	62.38	67.78	58.90
64	PORTUGAL	218.61	226.17	244.66	269.18	300.59
65	QATAR	0.25	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.00
66	ROMANIA	0.44	0.20	0.01	3.41	15.71
67	RUSSIA	11.10	36.42	31.71	19.76	18.28
68	SAMOA	0.32	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
69	SAUDI ARAB	0.24	8.44	8.00	3.58	2.99
70	SENEGAL	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71	SERBIA	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55
72	SINGAPORE	12.79	22.18	20.86	17.77	17.24
73	SLOVAK REP	0.24	0.76	0.17	0.89	0.99
74	SLOVENIA	0.30	0.33	0.00	1.29	0.77
75	SOUTH AFRICA	18.37	17.92	12.71	8.28	8.89
76	SPAIN	924.99	1167.88	838.90	755.44	672.20
77	SRI LANKA DSR	72.14	75.48	95.11	91.70	103.57
78	SWEDEN	0.41	0.56	0.16	0.43	0.45
79	SWAZILAND	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00
80	SWITZERLAND	3.32	6.53	6.14	8.19	0.56
81	TAIWAN	70.75	69.56	85.31	72.00	39.46
82	THAILAND	8.69	15.60	4.47	2.89	4.78
83	TUNISIA	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.19	1.13
84	TURKEY	342.37	322.69	133.85	131.37	115.37
85	U ARAB EMTS	6.80	28.56	9.73	1.50	0.86
86	U K	12.84	16.81	17.82	16.48	13.21
87	U S A	49.48	53.49	60.13	47.08	39.09
88	UGANDA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00
89	UKRAINE	6.40	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00
90	UNSPECIFIED	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
91	URUGUAY	2.17	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
92	VATICAN CITY	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00
93	VENEZUELA	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
94	VIETNAM SOC REP	596.29	776.53	791.21	730.33	751.39
95	VIRGIN IS US	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00
	Total	10937.84	10361.11	9136.01	8156.31	7968.18

[Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS)]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1058(H)
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER,2018

DEVELOPMENT OF SEZs

1058(H). SHRI PARBHUBHAI NAGARBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI GEORGE BAKER:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री)** be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy;
- (b) the details of the SEZs identified and established under this policy in the country, State/UT-wise including Gujarat particularly in the far flung areas;
- (c) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized for development of SEZs under this policy during the last three years and the current year along with the percentage of share fixed for Union and the States therein;
- (d) the details of the targets set and achievements made under the policy so far; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make it WTO compatible?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a): The Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy was launched in April, 2000. The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, was passed by Parliament in May, 2005 which received Presidential assent on the 23rd of June, 2005. The SEZs Rules, 2006 came into effect on 10th February, 2006. The salient features of the SEZ scheme are:-

- (i) A designated duty free enclave to be treated as a territory outside the customs territory of India for the purpose of authorised operations in the SEZ;
- (ii) No licence required for import;
- (iii) Manufacturing or service activities allowed;
- (iv) The Unit shall achieve Positive Net Foreign Exchange to be calculated cumulatively for a period of five years from the commencement of production;
- (v) Domestic sales subject to full customs duty and import policy in force;
- (vi) Full freedom for subcontracting;
- (vii) No routine examination by customs authorities of export/import cargo;
- (viii) SEZ Developers /Co-Developers and Units enjoy Direct Tax and Indirect Tax benefits as prescribed in the SEZs Act, 2005.

(b): In addition to Seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 11 State/Private Sector SEZs set-up prior to the enactment of the SEZs Act, 2005, approvals

have been accorded to 420 proposals for setting up of SEZs in the country. Presently, out of 355 notified SEZs a total of 230 SEZs are operational. States/Union Territories-wise distribution of SEZs established in the Country including Gujarat is at **Annexure**.

(c) and (d): SEZs being set up under the SEZs Act, 2005 and SEZs Rules, 2006 are primarily private investment driven. No funds are sanctioned by the Central Government for setting up of SEZ, however, the fiscal concessions and duty benefits have been allowed to developers/units as per the SEZs Act, 2005 and Rules thereunder. As on 30.09.2018, exports from SEZs was Rs. 3,33,661 crores and employment generation was about 19.96 lakh persons and investment of Rs. 4,92,312 crore has been made.

(e): The Government had constituted a Group of eminent persons under the Chairmanship of Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman M/s. Bharat Forge to study the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy of India on 04.06.2018. One of the terms of the reference for the group was to make the SEZ Policy WTO compatible. The Group submitted its report to the Government on 19.11.2018. Recommendations of the Group are being examined by way of Inter-Ministerial consultations.

Annexure to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1058 for 17th December, 2018.

States/Union Territories-wise distribution of SEZs established in the Country including Gujarat					
States/UTs	Central Government SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	State Government/ Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZs Act, 2005	Formal Approvals granted under the SEZs Act, 2005	Notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005	Total Operational SEZs (Including prior to SEZs Act + under the SEZs Act)
Andhra Pradesh	1	0	32	27	19
Chandigarh	0	0	2	2	2
Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	1	1
Delhi	0	0	2	0	0
Goa	0	0	7	3	0
Gujarat	1	2	28	24	20
Haryana	0	0	24	21	6
Jharkhand	0	0	1	1	0
Karnataka	0	0	62	51	31
Kerala	1	0	29	25	19
Madhya Pradesh	0	1	10	5	5
Maharashtra	1	0	56	50	30
Manipur	0	0	1	1	0
Nagaland	0	0	2	2	0
Odisha	0	0	7	5	5
Puducherry	0	0	1	0	0
Punjab	0	0	5	3	3
Rajasthan	0	1	5	4	2
Tamil Nadu	1	4	50	47	39
Telangana	0	0	63	57	29
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	24	21	12
West Bengal	1	2	7	5	7
GRAND TOTAL	7	11	420	355	230

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1104
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER,2018

INTEGRATED LOGISTICS PLAN

1104. SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT:
SHRI GAURAV GOGOI:
DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that the cost of logistics for India is about 14 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and on the other hand, it is only 7-8 percent in developed countries and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to introduce an integrated logistics plan to fast-track movement of goods and cut transactions cost of businesses and the said plan would integrate all sectors-rail, road, ship and air;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the proposed timeline for its introduction and if not, the other measures proposed by the Government to help alleviate the concerns regarding slow movement of goods and high transaction cost;
- (d) whether there were disruptions happening in the global supply chain due to the rising trade tensions between countries such as the United States and China creating huge opportunities for Indian logistics players; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to harness the opportunities?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) There is no official study to indicate that the cost of logistics in India is about 14% of its GDP. However, some studies have estimated the logistics cost at 14% of the GDP in India compared to 9% in Germany and 10% in the USA. The main reasons for lower logistics cost in developed countries are: -

- Greater share of Railways, Coastal Shipping, Inland Waterways etc.
- Shorter distance between ports and production – consumption centres.
- Introduction of better technology etc.

(b) & (c) Improving logistics through asset and cost optimization is an ongoing activity. The Government on a continuous basis reviews and improves the logistics ecosystem.

(d) & (e) Rising trade tensions between the USA and China may lead to diversion of some trade to third countries including India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1109
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

SEZ POLICY REVIEW COMMITTEE REPORT

1109. KUNWAR BHARATENDRA:
SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR:
PROF. PREM SINGH CHANDUMAJRA:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:
SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:
SHRI S. RAJENDRAN:
KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:
SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has constituted Baba Kalyani led Committee to evaluate the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) Policy of India and suggest measures to make the policy WTO compatible and if so, the details and the composition thereof along with its other objectives;
- (b) whether the said Committee has submitted its report to the Government and if so, the details thereof along with the recommendations made by the Committee;
- (c) whether the Committee has warned that change in focus may derail the very purpose of SEZs and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (d) whether the Government has examined the views/ recommendations of the Committee/ experts and has taken any action on the basis of the views/ recommendations made by them;
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to ensure that the very purpose of SEZs is fulfilled for which they have been established and if not, the reasons therefor indicating the timeline for implementing the recommendations; and
- (f) the steps taken/ being taken by the Government for maximizing utilization of vacant land in SEZs?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) and (b): Madam, the Government had constituted a Group of eminent persons under the Chairmanship of Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman M/s. Bharat Forge to study the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Policy of India on 04.06.2018. The composition of the Group and its terms of reference are at **Annexure-I**. The Group submitted its report to the Government on 19.11.2018. The key recommendations of the Group are at **Annexure-II**.

(c): No such warning was found in the report.

(d) and (e): The recommendations of the Group are being examined by way Inter-Ministerial consultations.

(f): The vacant land is primarily with private sector or State Public Sector Units (PSU) developers. The development of land and allotment to units by the developers is done based on the demand and market conditions. The Government, on the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders on the policy and operational framework of the SEZ Scheme, periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of SEZ policy. One of the terms of the reference for the group was for maximizing utilization of vacant land in SEZs.

***Annexure-I to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1109 for 17th
December, 2018.***

No. C-3/1/2018-SEZ
Government of India/ Bharat Sarkar
Ministry of Commerce & Industry/ Vanijya Aur Udyog, Mantralaya
Department of Commerce/ Vanijya Vibhag
SEZ Division

Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi
Dated: 4th June, 2018

ORDER

Sanction of the competent authority is conveyed for constituting a group of eminent personalities to study the Special Economic Zones Policy of India as under:

- a) Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman, Bharat Forge - Chairman of the Group
 - b) Shri Ravindra Sannareddy, MD, Sricity SEZ Ltd. - Member
 - c) Shri Neel Raheja, Group President, K. Raheja Group - Member
 - d) Ms. Anita Arjundas, MD, Mahindra Life Space Developer - Member
 - e) Shri Ajay Pandey, MD & Group CEO, GIFT City SEZ Ltd. - Member
 - f) Shri Srikanth Badiga, Director, Hyderabad Phoenix Developer - Member
 - g) Shri Arun Misra, Managing Director, Tata Steel SEZ Ltd. - Member
 - h) Principal Secretaries (Industries) of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu & Karnataka – Members
 - i) Additional Secretary (In-charge of SFZ division, DoC) – Member Secretary
 - j) Director (SEZ), DoC - Coordinating Officer.
2. The Terms of reference for the group will be as under:
- a) To evaluate the SEZ policy implemented from the year 2000.
 - b) To suggest measures to be adopted to cater to the needs of exporters in the present economic scenario and make the SEZ policy WTO compatible.
 - c) To suggest course correction in SEZ policy for encouraging manufacturing and service sectors in SEZs and also for maximising utilization of vacant land in SEZs.
 - d) To make comparative analysis of the SEZ scheme operating in India and SEZ scheme operating elsewhere, specifically SEZs operating in Service sector and to suggest changes in the SEZ policy based on international experience.
 - e) To dovetail the SEZ policy with other schemes like Coastal Economic Zones, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor, National Industrial Manufacturing Zones, Food Parks, Textile Parks, etc.
3. The Group can co-opt officials from the Government for assisting it.
4. The TA/DA entitlements of the non-officials of the group shall be regulated under the provisions of Department of Expenditure OM No. 19047/1/2016- E-IV dated 14.09.2017.
5. Group is required to submit its recommendations in 3 months' time from the date of constitution.
6. A knowledge partner will assist the group in the form of field survey, data collection, data analysis, comparison with international practices and any other methodology adopted by the group. Knowledge partner will be engaged under MAI assistance.
7. This issues with the concurrence of IFD vide their ID Note no. 124/FD/018 dated 01.06.2018.

s/d
(G. Srinivasan)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel. 011-2306 2496

To,

- a) Shri Baba Kalyani, Chairman, Bharat Forge- Chairman of the Group
- b) Shri Ravindra Sannareddy, MD, Sricity SEZ Ltd.
- c) Shri Neel Raheja, Group President, K. Raheja Group
- d) Ms. Anita Arjundas, MD, Mahindra Life Space Developer
- e) Shri. Ajay Pandey, MD & Group CEO, GIFT City SEZ Ltd.
- f) Shri. Arun Misra, Managing Director, Tata Steel SEZ Ltd.
- g) Shri Srikanth Badiga, Director, Hyderabad Phoenix Developer.
- h) Chief Secretaries of the Governments of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu & Karnataka - It is requested that details of the Principal Secretary (Industries) of your State may please be intimated to the Department of Commerce.
- i) O/o Minister for Commerce and Industry
- j) Smt. Rita Teatia, Secretary, Department of Commerce
- k) Shri Bidyut Behari Swain, Additional Secretary (SEZ), DoC
- l) Shri T. V. Ravi, Director (SEZ), DoC
- m) IFD, Department of Commerce
- n) E&MDA Section/GA Section

Annexure-II to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1109 for 17th December, 2018.

1. Framework shift from export growth to broad-based Employment and Economic Growth (Employment and Economic Enclaves-3Es).
2. Formulation of separate rules and procedures for manufacturing and service SEZs.
3. Shift from supply driven to demand driven approach for 3Es development to improve efficiency of investment-based on certain industries, current level of existing inventory in the region.
4. Enabling framework for Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) in 3Es in sync with State EoDB initiatives. One integrated online portal for new investments, operational requirements and exits related matters.
5. Enhance competitiveness by enabling ecosystem development by funding high speed multi modal connectivity, business services and utility infrastructure. Critical to provide support to create high quality infrastructure either within or linked to the zones eg. High Speed Rail, Express roadways, Passenger/Cargo airports, shipping ports, warehouses etc.
6. Promote integrated industrial and urban development- walk to work zones, States and center to coordinate on the frame work development to bring linkages between all initiatives.
7. Procedural relaxations for developers and tenants to improve operational and exit issues.
8. Extension of Sunset Clause and retaining tax or duty benefits.
9. Broad-banding definition of services/allowing multiple services to come together.
10. Additional enablers and procedural relaxations.
11. Unified regulator for IFSC.
12. Utilizing Multi Services SEZ IFSC for all the inbound and out bound investment of the country.
13. Incentives for availing services from IFSC SEZ by domestic institutions.
14. Extension of benefit under services Export incentives scheme.
15. Allowing alternate sectors to invest in sector specific SEZs/ 3Es.
16. Flexibility of long term lease for developers and tenants.
17. Facility of sub-contracting for customers outside 3Es/SEZs without any restriction or cap at any level.
18. Specified domestic supplies supporting 'Make in India' to be considered in NFE computation.
19. Export duty should not be levied on goods supplied to developers and used in manufacture of goods exported.
20. Flexibility in usage of NPA by developers and sale space to investors/ units.
21. Infrastructure status to improve access to finance and enable long term borrowing.
22. Promote MSME participation in 3Es and enable manufacturing enabling service players to locate in 3E.
23. Dispute resolution through arbitration and commercial courts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1112
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

DECLINE IN EXPORTS

1112. SHRI RAJESH PANDEY:
SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD:
SHRI VENKATESH BABU T.G.:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country's exports have touched an all time low and if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and the reasons therefor along with the sector-wise details of exports made to various countries during the last three years and the current year, country-wise;
- (b) whether it is true that exports of over half of the 30 sectors closely monitored by the Government were in the negative zone for the last several months and this negative growth is primarily due to high base effect last year and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also true that India's exports have been hovering around \$300 billion a year since 2011-12 without substantial growth and one of the main challenges for exports is finance and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has convened or proposed a meeting with the States Governments and Industry representatives to discuss the ways and means to boost the country's exports and if so, the details thereof along with the incentives, if any, proposed to various sectors and the targets for exports fixed for the next three years and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government has also any plan to prepare a new strategy to make country's exports a major source of economic growth and if so, the measures proposed to be taken to boost the exports along with the details of contribution of exports to country's GDP during the last three years?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

- (a) India's merchandise exports have been continuously increasing since 2016-17 after a steady recovery from the downturn in exports seen in the face of the global slowdown in 2014-15 (-1.29%) and 2015-16(-15.49%). During the current period 2018-19 (Apr-Nov), India's exports registered a positive growth of 11.58% over corresponding period of the previous year. The details of India's exports for last three years and the current year are as follows:

Years	Value of Export (in US\$ billions)	% Change
2015-16	262.29	-15.49
2016-17	275.85	5.17
2017-18	303.53	10.03
2017-18 (Apr-Nov)	194.93	--
2018-19 (Apr-Nov)*	217.52	11.58

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Quick Estimates)

The sector-wise values of exports during the last three years and the current year are given at **Annexure-I**. The values of exports to top 40 destinations during the last three years and the current year are given at **Annexure-II**.

(b) The data given in the table at **annexure-III** reveals that of the 30 sectors of exports during the last eight months of the current year 2018-19 (Apr- Nov), 12 sectors show negative growth as compared with the same period of the last year 2017-18 (Apr-Nov).

(c) The details of merchandise exports since 2011-12 are as below:

Years	Value in Billion USD	% change in growth
2011-12	305.96	
2012-13	300.40	-1.82
2013-14	314.42	4.67
2014-15	310.35	-1.29
2015-16	262.29	-15.49
2016-17	275.85	5.17
2017-18	303.53	10.03
2017-18 (Apr-Nov)	194.93	--
2018-19 (Apr-Nov))*	217.52	11.58

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Quick Estimates)

The data in the above table reveals that India's exports were hovering around \$300 billion a year during 2011-12 to 2014-15. The exports continued to decline till 2015-16 following global trend of decline in growth of exports due to economic slowdown leading to lower demand in international markets and lower commodity prices. However, India's merchandise exports have been continuously increasing since 2016-17 after a steady recovery from the downturn in exports seen in the face of the global slowdown in 2014-15 (-1.29%) and 2015-16(-15.49%). During the current period 2018-19 (Apr-Nov), India's exports registered a positive growth of 11.58% over corresponding period of the previous year.

(d) To involve the States in export promotions, two meetings of the Board of Trade were held in April 2016 and June 2018 and two meetings of Councils for Trade and Investment were held in January 2016 and January 2017. The 3rd meeting of the Council for Trade Development & Promotion was held on 08th January, 2018 in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Commerce & Industry Minister in which representatives from 28 States and 4 UTs participated, including 13 Ministers. The State/UT representatives articulated their perspective on the trade policy, the need for creating more awareness about export related issues and resolved to jointly address impediments in trade which affect India's exports. The major issues discussed were promoting services exports, organic farming, value addition to agricultural products including facilitation for branding, promotion, packing and developing post-harvest infrastructure for agri-horti product exports, facilitation to exporters and creation of exports infrastructure at the borders.

As per Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20, the Government aims to increase India's exports of merchandise and services from US\$ 465.9 billions to approximately US\$ 900 billions by 2019-20 and to raise India's share in world exports (Goods and Services) from 2% to 3.5%.

(e) In order to promote India's exports, the Government has taken several measures through new Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 1st April 2015, its Mid-term Review released on December 5, 2017 and other policy measures taken from time to time. The key measures include:

- xiii. FTP 2015-20 provides a framework for increasing exports of goods and services as well as generation of employment and increasing value addition in the country, in line with the 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Skills India', 'Startup India' and 'Ease of doing business' initiatives.*
- xiv. Facilitating Transparency through Ease of Doing Business and IT initiatives:
 - (f) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) and Special Economic Zone (SEZ) online integrated with Customs ICEGATE.*
 - (g) Mandatory documents required for exports and imports reduced to 3 each.*
 - (h) Import Export Code (IEC) integrated with PAN and MoU signed with GSTN for complete integration.*
 - (i) Electronic bank realisation certificate (eBRC) system shared with 14 States Governments for quick tax refunds.*
 - (j) MoU signed with GST Network for integration of E-BRC with GSTN.**
- xv. The main policy objective is to enable India to respond to the challenges of the external environment keeping in view the rapidly evolving international trading architecture and make trade a major contributor to the country's economic growth and development.*
- xvi. The policy provides the framework for promotion of exports through schemes of incentives on exports and duty remission/exemption on inputs for export production.*
- xvii. The policy introduces two new schemes, namely 'Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)' for improving export of specified goods by merging five earlier schemes for better coherence and 'Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS)' for increasing exports of notified services. Duty credit scrips issued under MEIS and SEIS and the goods imported against these scrips are fully transferable. The MEIS scheme now covers 8057 tariff lines at 8 digits level to all countries.*
- xviii. The policy includes measures to nudge procurement of capital goods from indigenous manufacturers under the EPCG scheme by reducing specific export obligation from 90 percent to 75 percent of the normal export obligation.*
- xix. The policy provides issue of Advance Authorisation to allow duty free import of inputs, which is physically incorporated in export product within a specified timeline.*
- xx. Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has been introduced from 1.4.2015 to help exporters in accessing credit at reduced rates.*
- xxi. 'Niryat Bandhu Scheme' has been galvanised and repositioned to achieve the objectives of 'Skill India' and trade promotion/awareness.*
- xxii. Trade facilitation and enhancing the ease of doing business measures have been taken with special focus on moving towards paperless working. The Government has launched a Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) clearances project with effect from 1st April, 2016. The scheme enables the*

importers/exporters to file a common electronic 'Integrated Declaration' on the Indian Customs Electronic Commerce/Electronic Data Interchange (EC/EDI) Gateway i.e. ICEGATE portal. India also ratified the WTO Agreement on Trade Facilitation (TFA) in April 2016 for enhancing trade facilitation.

- xxiii. A new scheme called "Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)" has been launched from 1st April 2017 to address the export infrastructure gaps in the country.
- xxiv. A new Logistic Division was created in Department of Commerce to focus on improving logistic efficiency and enhancing growth.
- xxv. The Mid-term Review of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20 launched on 5th December 2017 provides more incentives for export promotion.

Due to the above mentioned steps taken by the Government over the few years, country's export has been a major source of economic growth. The details of contribution of exports to country's GDP during the last three years are as follows:

Years	India's Overall Exports (in Rs. Crore)	GDP at current prices (in Rs. Crore)	% Share of Exports in GDP
2015-2016	27,28,641	13764037	19.82
2016-2017	29,46,243	15253714	19.31
2017-2018	31,94,507	16773145	19.05

Source: Press release, CSO, MoSPI, 31st May 2018.

Annexure-I**Statement referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question no. 1112 for answer on 17th****December 2018.**

Sector-wise India's export

(value in US\$ million)						
S. No.	Major Commodities	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr- Nov)	2018-19 (Apr- Nov)*
1	Engineering Goods	61949.53	67216.12	78695.69	50210.87	53950.72
2	Petroleum Products	30582.64	31545.26	37465.08	23136.88	33931.10
3	Gems And Jewellery	39284.27	43412.76	41544.44	28025.64	27035.75
4	Organic And Inorganic Chemicals	13696.98	14476.86	18508.5	11341.49	14644.77
5	Drugs And Pharmaceuticals	16909.49	16785	17282.81	11082.66	12326.79
6	Rmg Of All Textiles	16964.36	17368.15	16706.94	11040.58	9976.14
7	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./Madeups, Handloom Products Etc.	10119.36	9862.2	10260.36	6588.52	7503.06
8	Plastic And Linoleum	5764.18	5796.46	6851.13	4293.32	5744.00
9	Electronic Goods	5959.52	5962.93	6393.12	4091.72	5475.32
10	Marine Products	4767.51	5903.06	7389.22	5232.81	4793.70
11	Rice	5846.62	5733.79	7806.15	4960.21	4602.81
12	Leather And Leather Manufactures	5407.84	5165.6	5289.13	3512.32	3452.60
13	Man-Made Yarn/Fabs./Madeups Etc.	4621.66	4557.08	4826.33	3138.16	3291.99
14	Meat, Dairy And Poultry Products	4575.47	4368.79	4610.06	3117.57	2941.47
15	Mica, Coal And Other Ores, Minerals Including Process	3656.04	3578.16	3776.88	2336.01	2669.84
16	Spices	2541.46	2851.95	3115.37	1999.59	2095.89
17	Ceramic Products And Glassware	1712.05	1856.63	2131.78	1375.21	1672.45
18	Fruits And Vegetables	2268.81	2454.72	2513.33	1477.06	1439.93
19	Handicrafts Excl. Hand Made Carpet	1648	1926.75	1823.34	1195.03	1202.58
20	Cereal Preparations And Miscellaneous Processed Item	1319.75	1270.85	1416.64	910.94	1006.45
21	Carpet	1440.07	1490.19	1429.82	953.15	985.38
22	Oil Meals	553.01	805.45	1093.16	692.05	801.84
23	Iron Ore	191.46	1533.53	1471.06	933.55	787.32
24	Oil Seeds	1246.89	1355.23	1174.34	749.81	754.71
25	Tobacco	982.01	958.69	934.25	596.03	644.73
26	Tea	720.03	731.26	837.36	545.43	534.94
27	Coffee	783.87	842.84	968.57	642.75	531.99
28	Cashew	768.55	786.93	922.41	657.58	435.29
29	Other Cereals	261.18	212.3	248.59	145.42	230.54
30	Jute Mfg. Including Floor Covering	295.36	309.95	335.08	224.73	221.97
31	Others	15453.12	14732.96	15705.21	9727.81	11830.44
India's total Export		262291.09	275852.43	303526.16	194934.90	217516.51

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Quick Estimates)

Annexure-II

Statement referred to in reply of part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question no. 1112 for answer on 17th December 2018.

Destination-wise India's export

Value in US\$ million						
S.No.	COUNTRY	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2017-18 (Apr-Nov)	2018-19 (Apr-Nov)*
1	U S A	40336.01	42212.27	47878.48	31089.67	34601.10
2	U Arab Emts	30316.50	31175.50	28146.12	19433.36	20187.01
3	China P Rp	9011.36	10171.89	13333.53	8112.80	11113.15
4	Hong Kong	12092.28	14047.24	14690.27	9928.94	8750.35
5	Singapore	7719.81	9564.58	10202.82	6849.33	7180.17
6	U K	8828.48	8530.07	9691.07	6032.06	6136.54
7	Germany	7092.87	7181.61	8687.80	5471.43	5833.79
8	Netherland	4725.10	5069.69	6261.14	3514.74	5803.34
9	Bangladesh Pr	6034.94	6820.11	8614.34	5192.34	5813.21
10	Nepal	3902.70	5453.59	6612.96	3965.77	5157.71
11	Vietnam Soc Rep	5265.99	6786.56	7813.08	5182.03	4509.30
12	Belgium	5027.61	5656.89	6206.88	3913.75	4659.41
13	Malaysia	3706.83	5224.86	5701.56	3600.41	4515.55
14	Italy	4217.73	4902.18	5709.85	3710.24	3617.53
15	Turkey	4140.00	4626.59	5090.70	3325.01	3656.18
16	Saudi Arab	6381.47	5110.28	5410.70	3302.83	3457.83
17	Korea Rp	3523.43	4241.42	4460.98	2844.75	3374.19
18	France	4633.40	5250.05	4900.27	3056.23	3258.62
19	Indonesia	2819.49	3488.12	3963.77	2492.36	3244.82
20	Japan	4662.85	3845.73	4734.22	3086.04	3054.30
21	Thailand	2987.86	3133.44	3653.83	2311.58	2986.39
22	South Africa	3588.07	3545.95	3825.21	2648.69	2930.45
23	Sri Lanka Dsr	5310.75	3913.15	4476.46	2768.97	2878.22
24	Mexico	2865.13	3460.98	3782.79	2509.10	2611.72
25	Spain	3237.11	3424.99	3995.11	2513.02	2646.67
26	Australia	3262.98	2957.79	4012.32	2658.48	2492.27
27	Israel	2821.18	3087.16	3364.05	2110.62	2583.42
28	Brazil	2650.34	2400.46	3063.49	2009.91	2494.24
29	Iran	2781.51	2379.61	2652.37	1844.38	1928.73
30	Egypt A Rp	2337.68	2067.35	2392.34	1615.11	1921.22
31	Canada	2018.42	2004.12	2506.15	1542.62	1819.78
32	Nigeria	2221.90	1764.11	2254.92	1363.12	1802.06
33	Taiwan	1425.92	2183.64	2156.67	1347.54	2143.23
34	Kenya	3025.85	2194.29	1974.57	1207.14	1476.33
35	Oman	2190.96	2728.30	2439.46	1713.91	1535.34
36	Russia	1587.81	1937.06	2113.39	1352.21	1523.25
37	Tanzania Rep	1654.64	1783.57	1618.80	919.19	1272.82
38	Pakistan Ir	2171.17	1821.87	1924.28	996.74	1414.04
39	Philippines	1353.34	1482.52	1692.83	1032.70	1116.65
40	Kuwait	1247.51	1497.99	1365.66	878.66	857.68
	Total of above 40	225178.99	239127.60	263375.24	169447.80	188358.62
	% Share of above top 40	85.85	86.69	86.77	86.93	86.60
	India's Total	262291.09	275852.43	303526.16	194934.90	217516.51

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Quick Estimates)

Annexure-III

Statement referred to in reply of part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred question no. 1112 for answer on 17th December 2018

Sector-wise India's exports:

(Value in US\$ million)				
S. No.	Major Commodities	2017-18 (Apr-Nov)	2018-19 (Apr- Nov)*	%Change
1	Other cereals	145.42	230.54	58.53
2	Petroleum Products	23136.88	33931.10	46.65
3	Electronic Goods	4091.72	5475.32	33.81
4	Plastic & Linoleum	4293.32	5744.00	33.79
5	Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	11341.49	14644.77	29.13
6	Ceramic products & glassware	1375.21	1672.45	21.61
7	Oil Meals	692.05	801.84	15.86
8	Mica, Coal & Other Ores, Minerals including processed minerals	2336.01	2669.84	14.29
9	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	6588.52	7503.06	13.88
10	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	11082.66	12326.79	11.23
11	Cereal preparations & miscellaneous processed items	910.94	1006.45	10.48
12	Tobacco	596.03	644.73	8.17
13	Engineering Goods	50210.87	53950.72	7.45
14	Man-made Yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc.	3138.16	3291.99	4.90
15	Spices	1999.59	2095.89	4.82
16	Carpet	953.15	985.38	3.38
17	Oil seeds	749.81	754.71	0.65
18	Handicrafts excl. handmade carpet	1195.03	1202.58	0.63
19	Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering	224.73	221.97	-1.23
20	Leather & leather products	3512.32	3452.60	-1.70
21	Tea	545.43	534.94	-1.92
22	Fruits & Vegetables	1477.06	1439.93	-2.51
23	Gems & Jewellery	28025.64	27035.75	-3.53
24	Meat, dairy & poultry products	3117.57	2941.47	-5.65
25	Rice	4960.21	4602.81	-7.21
26	Marine Products	5232.81	4793.70	-8.39
27	RMG of all Textiles	11040.58	9976.14	-9.64
28	Iron Ore	933.55	787.32	-15.66
29	Coffee	642.75	531.99	-17.23
30	Cashew	657.58	435.29	-33.80
31	Others	9727.81	11830.44	21.61
India's total Export		194934.90	217516.51	11.58

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata (*: Quick Estimates)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1116
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

1116. DR. PRITAM GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:
SHRI VINAYAK BHAAURAO RAUT:
SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री)** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has trade deficit with 10 Regional Economic Co-operation Partnership (RECP) member countries and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether trade gap with China has increased to USD 63.12 billion in 2017-18, against USD 51.11 billion in the previous financial year and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether concerns have been raised by industry, exporters and trade experts on Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) being implemented by India and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to appoint two independent agencies for preparing a template to negotiate FTAs and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether India's export in SAARC region itself is sub-optimal despite huge potential exists to boost exports in this region and if so, the response of the Government in this regard; and
- (f) the other steps taken by the Government to reduce the trade deficit with member countries of RECP and also the steps to increase trade with neighbouring countries?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

- (a) to (b): The details of trade deficit/surplus with 15 Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Partner Countries (RPCs) during 2017-18 are given at Annexure I. The trade deficit/surplus with any country is a function of many factors including export interest, domestic demand, changing consumption pattern and level of competitiveness. The trade deficit with China during the period 2017-18 was on account of increase in imports of electronics, machinery, organic chemicals, plastics, instruments and appliances etc.

- (c) and (d) The government holds regular stakeholders' consultations with industry, exporters and trade experts for taking inputs for formulating India's positions in trade negotiations. Independent think tanks and research bodies are also consulted from time to time on trade negotiations with partner countries.
- (e) India has a trade surplus with countries in SAARC region as indicated in Annexure II. In order to boost our exports to the region, government has taken measures to improve trade infrastructure, including upgradation of Land Customs Stations, establishment of Integrated Check Posts/Border Haats, facilitation of bilateral and sub-regional connectivity, etc. The Government has engaged pro-actively with SAARC countries to strengthen trade and economic relations through dialogue and cooperation.
- (f) Further, Government is supporting Indian exporters through various initiatives, such as Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), Market Access Initiative (MAI) for participation in trade fairs/ exhibitions in foreign countries; Market Development Assistance (MDA); 3% interest equalisation assistance; duty free imports of inputs and machinery for export production; refund of duties paid on export products; simplification of customs clearance through setting up of Customs Clearance Facilitation Committee at every major seaport and airport; promotion of product standards, packaging and branding of Indian products, etc.

India's trade with RCEP countries during 2017-18 (In \$ million)

Country	Export	Import	Total Trade	Trade Balance
Australia	3,824.7	13,989.0	17,813.7	-10,164.3
Brunei	63.2	434.8	498.0	-371.6
Cambodia	121.4	55.8	177.2	65.6
China	13,131.4	76,251.6	89,383.1	-63,120.2
Indonesia	3,962.0	16,435.9	20,397.8	-12,473.9
Japan	4,733.1	10,975.1	15,708.2	-6,242.1
Lao	25.0	168.6	193.6	-143.6
Malaysia	5,664.0	9,009.8	14,673.8	-3,345.8
Myanmar	966.1	639.5	1,605.6	326.6
New Zealand	352.8	643.7	996.5	-290.9
Philippines	1,686.7	764.4	2,451.1	922.4
Singapore	9,815.6	7,434.9	17,250.6	2,380.7
South Korea	4,394.9	16,357.9	20,752.8	-11,963.0
Thailand	3,636.4	7,127.2	10,763.6	-3,490.8
Vietnam	7,810.4	4,947.5	12,757.8	2,862.9
RCEP	60,187.7	165,235.7	225,423.4	-105,048.0

India's trade with SAARC countries (in \$ million)

Country	Parameter	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
AFGHANISTAN	EXPORT	526.6	506.34	709.75
	IMPORT	307.9	292.9	433.78
BANGLADESH	EXPORT	6,034.94	6,820.11	8,614.35
	IMPORT	727.15	701.68	685.65
BHUTAN	EXPORT	468.95	509.28	546.12
	IMPORT	281.27	307.82	377.99
NEPAL	EXPORT	3,902.70	5,453.59	6,612.96
	IMPORT	470.59	445.13	438.38
SRI LANKA	EXPORT	5,310.75	3,913.15	4,476.46
	IMPORT	742.79	602.2	772.63
PAKISTAN	EXPORT	2,171.17	1,821.87	1,924.28
	IMPORT	441.03	454.49	488.56
MALDIVES	EXPORT	179.07	197.79	217
	IMPORT	4.29	9.17	5.68
Total Export to SAARC Region		18,594.18	49,222.13	23,100.92
Total Imports from SAARC Region		2975.02	2813.39	3202.67

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1127
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

TRADE DISPUTE BETWEEN INDIA AND THE US

1127. SHRI JAYADEV GALLA:

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of each of the outstanding trade disputes between India and the United States (US);
- (b) whether the US has dragged India into the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Dispute Settlement Mechanism over export subsidies;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issue and the extent to which this is likely to affect the subsidies to Indian companies and the GST refund to exporters;
- (d) whether it is true that the Dispute Settlement body of the WTO has set up a panel to look into the complaints against certain export-subsidy measures by India;
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the details of contentious issues which results in non-resolution of disputes between India and the US, issue-wise; and
- (f) the details of the likely impact on India in case the decision goes in favour of the US?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

- (a) There are seven disputes between India and United States at various stages of the Dispute Settlement Mechanism under WTO. These pertain to poultry and poultry products from the United States, countervailing duties against India's export of steel products, measures against import of solar cells and modules under National Solar Mission, United States' Sub-Federal Renewable Energy Programmes, United States' measures concerning non-immigrant visas, India's export promotion schemes and United States' tariff hike on steel and aluminium products.
- (b) to (f) Yes, Madam. The United States has challenged certain export promotion schemes of India. This has been contested by India in the WTO Panel. There will be no effect to the GST refunds provided to the exporters under the GST Act as GST issues have no linkage with this dispute. India considers that it does not provide any WTO non-compliant subsidies for exports.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1129
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

PROMOTION OF MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORTS

1129. SHRI BHARATHI MOHAN R.K.:

SHRI PR. SENTHIL NATHAN:

SHRIMATI VANAROJA R.:

SHRIMATI V. SATHYA BAMA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has allocated any funds for the development of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Marine products exports promotion in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated to various States/UTs in last four years, year-wise;
- (c) the total quantity and value of marine products exported from the country during the last three years and the current year, item-wise and country-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has any plan to support Tamil Nadu in increasing the exports of marine products; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) Yes Madam.

(b) The details of fund allocated to APEDA and Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) in last 4 years is given as below:-

APEDA:-

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Amount allocated (in Rs. Crores)	142.06	104.94	180.00	100.00*

* RE for the year 2018-19

MPEDA:-

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Amount allocated (in Rs. Crores)	135.00	102.50	105.00	120.00*

** This is the Revised Estimate as per the allocation made by Ministry of Finance to DoC, which is yet to be finalized.*

The fund allocation to APEDA and MPEDA is for the schemes implemented across the country and no specific State/UT wise allocation is made.

(c). The total item-wise and country-wise quantity & value of marine products exported from the country during last three years and the current year may be seen at **Annexure-I**.

(d) & (e). Government through Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) takes various initiatives and steps for the benefit of seafood exports from the country in r/o of all the states including Tamil Nadu.

Annexure-I

[Item-wise & Market-wise export figures of marine products]

Item-wise exports					
Q: Quantity in Tons, V: Value in ` Crores, \$: USD Million, Unit Value realization in USD/Kg					
ITEM		2018-19 (upto Sept, 18)*	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16
FROZEN SHRIMP	Q:	240532	5,65,980	4,34,486	373866
	V:	11938.84	30,868.17	24,711.32	20045.5
	\$:	1783.09	4,848.19	3,726.38	3096.68
	UV\$:	7.41	8.57	8.58	8.28
FROZEN FISH	Q:	83714	3,53,192	2,96,762	228749
	V:	1222.44	4,674.03	4,460.90	3462.25
	\$:	177.13	733.17	672.47	529.85
	UV\$:	2.12	2.08	2.27	2.32
FR CUTTLE FISH	Q:	14425	69,183	63,320	65596
	V:	445.98	2,356.46	1,944.50	1636.11
	\$:	65.80	369.88	292.73	250.31
	UV\$:	4.56	5.35	4.62	3.82
FR SQUID	Q:	30439	1,00,845	99,348	81769
	V:	680.01	2,451.87	2,575.29	1615.21
	\$:	100.52	385.01	388.64	247.53
	UV\$:	3.30	3.82	3.91	3.03
DRIED ITEM	Q:	27942	88,997	61,071	43320
	V:	438.15	1,042.37	871.74	725.58
	\$:	65.79	163.53	199.77	111.57
	UV\$:	2.35	1.84	3.27	2.58
OTHERS	Q:	53391	1,99,047	1,79,960	1,52,592
	V:	1002.75	3,714.00	3,307.15	2,936.18
	\$:	149.42	581.77	497.61	451.99
	UV\$:	2.80	2.92	2.77	2.96
TOTAL	Q:	455651	13,77,244	11,34,948	945892
	V:	15883.70	45,106.89	37,870.90	30420.8
	\$:	2364.97	7,081.55	5,777.61	4687.94
	UV\$:	5.19	5.14	5.09	4.96

Source: MPEDA

* Figures are provisional for FY 2018-19.

Market -wise exports					
Q: Quantity in Tons, V: Value in ` Crores, \$: USD Million					
Market		2018-19 (upto Sept, 18)*	2017- 18	2016- 17	2015-16
JAPAN	Q:	28,018	85,651	69,039	75393
	V:	1,080	2,846.30	2,621.37	2610.74
	\$:	159	445.27	394.5	403.48
USA	Q:	1,11,500	2,47,780	1,88,617	153695
	V:	6,111	14,769.83	11,482.16	8633.4
	\$:	912	2,320.05	1,731.81	1334.05
EUROPEAN UNION	Q:	49,422	1,90,314	1,89,833	186349
	V:	1,785	7115.96	6892.19	6311.45
	\$:	266	1,116.74	1,038.59	970.77
CHINA	Q:	42,352	49,701	45,443	50042
	V:	1,084	1,448.03	1,341.94	1432.25
	\$:	160	227.39	202.19	220.69
SOUTH EAST ASIA	Q:	1,74,828	6,16,707	4,84,819	328900
	V:	4,400	14,250.26	11,461.83	7499.16
	\$:	654	2,237.07	1,728.19	1152.86
MIDDLE EAST	Q:	14,473	62,220	52,973	53905
	V:	476	1,849.10	1,830.58	1793.67
	\$:	71	290.46	275.93	276.46
OTHERS	Q:	35,059	1,24,871	1,04,224	97609
	V:	948	2,827.40	2,240.83	2140.16
	\$:	142	444.57	406.4	329.62
TOTAL	Q:	4,55,651	13,77,244	11,34,948	945892
	V:	15,884	45,106.89	37,870.90	30420.83
	\$:	2,364.97	7,081.55	5,777.61	4687.94

Source: MPEDA

* Figures are provisional for FY 2018-19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1131
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND AUSTRALIA

1131. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware about the release of India Economic Survey by Australia recently which aims to make India most strategic partner in near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said paper recommends India to be third largest partner of Australia by 2035 and Australia's export to \$45 billion and investment in India is likely to touch \$100 billion; and
- (d) if so, the efforts being made by India in response to Australia's strategic partnership with India?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) to (d): Yes Madam. The report, "An India Economic Strategy to 2035" commissioned by the Australian Government was released in July 2018. The report sets the target for Australian exports to India to grow from \$14.9 billion in 2017 to around \$45 billion in 2035, and outward Australian investment to India to rise from \$10.3 billion in 2017 to over the \$100 billion in 2035. The report mentions that Australia should aim to make India one of its top three export markets, and third largest destination in Asia for investment. It also mentions about bringing India into the inner circle of Australia's strategic partnerships. India is constructively engaged with Australia at many levels for promotion of bilateral trade, economic and cultural ties. Both the countries are also negotiating a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1139
TO BE ANSWERED ON 17th DECEMBER, 2018

EXPORT OF PULSES

1139. SHRI RAJESHBHAI CHUDASAMA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has removed the prohibition on export of all types of pulses;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure availability of pulses at affordable prices in the country while according permission for pulses' exports;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the extent to which these steps are helpful?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. आर. चौधरी)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY)

(a) & (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has removed the ban on export of all varieties of pulses, including organic pulses without any quantitative ceilings on 22nd November, 2017. There are various factors which led to removal of ban on export of pulses, which include:

- (i) The domestic production of pulses, which was stagnating at about 14-15 million tonnes till 2009-10 had reached 22.95 million tonnes in 2016-17 which was the highest ever and the production of pulses in 2017-18, was expected to sustain at the same levels;
- (ii) While the Government supported the farmers by providing attractive Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the pulses and public procurement of pulses to the tune of 20 lakh tonnes, there were reports of market procurement price of pulses falling below the MSP due to the increased production of pulses;

- (iii) There were demands from various stakeholders to allow export of pulses to enable the farmers to get a better realization; and
- (iv) There was adequate buffer stock of pulses to meet the domestic requirement at affordable prices.

(c) & (d) The Government has taken several steps to ensure availability of pulses at affordable prices in the country, which include:

- (i) Government has approved creation of a buffer stock of upto 20 lakh tonnes of pulses;
- (ii) About 20.50 lakh tonnes of pulses were procured for the buffer stock, which includes 16.71 lakh tonnes procured domestically and 3.79 lakh tonnes imported during the financial year 2015-16 and 2016-17, which has helped in moderating the prices of pulses;
- (iii) Pulses from the buffer are released / disposed off through various channels such as supplies to States/UTs, open market operations, supplies to various central Ministries/Departments implementing schemes having nutrition components like MDM, ICDS etc., supplies to Army, CPMFs etc.
- (iv) Government has set up an Empowered Committee under Secretary, Department of Food & Public Distribution, comprising Secretaries of Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Department of Revenue, Department of Consumer Affairs and DGFT to regularly review the export/import policy on pulses and consider taking measures depending on domestic production and demand, domestic and international prices and international trade volumes.

(e) The creation of buffer stock of pulses, its disposal operations and bumper production of pulses during 2016-17 and 2017-18 have *inter-alia* helped in moderating the prices of pulses and ensuring its availability in the domestic market.
